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TURTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Reports

of the

Medical Officer of Health

(James Cumming, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.)

and

Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager

(Walter L. Wardle,
M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., A.I.Hsg.)

FOR THE YEAR 1958



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ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health, 1958

COUNCIL OFFICES,
BROMLEY CROSS,
NEAR BOLTON.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District of Turton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my Annual Report for the year 1958. The general health of the community is satisfactory.

The first section of the Report deals with vital statistics, and from these it will be seen that the infantile mortality rate of 31.6 is higher than the rate for England and Wales, which is 22.5. The average for the past 5 years in Turton is 18.2.

The incidence of infectious disease was much lower than in 1957, and is the lowest ever recorded in Turton. The only deaths from notifiable infectious diseases were those occurring from acute pneumonia.

Heart disease still continues to be the greatest cause of death. In the causes of death table it will be noted that 38 were recorded under "Other accidents." These were of course the tragic deaths of those people involved in the Winter Hill aircraft accident. This accident has caused the death rate ascribed to Turton to be higher than normally. The adjusted death rate from all causes, 15.5, is higher than last year's, and is higher than that for the whole of the country. There were no deaths recorded from maternal causes, and there have not been any for nine years.

The number of deaths occurring from malignant causes was 25, one lower than last year.

The adjusted birth rate is lower than that of 1957 and is higher than that averaged during the past five years (13.2).

Diphtheria was again absent from the numbers of notified infectious diseases and once more proves the efficacy of a high percentage of immunisation undertaken by the local Health Authority.

The ambulance and hospital services under the new arrangements continue to work satisfactorily.

In conclusion, I have pleasure once again to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members for their continued support and encouragement in Public Health matters.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES CUMMING,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The District covers an area of 17,335 acres.

The population was, according to the preliminary census of 1951, returned as 10,950, and the last Registrar General's estimate of the resident population was 11,620.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1958 was 4,300.

The rateable value was £126,873, and a penny rate yields a sum of £508.

The social conditions, mainly artisan classes, although new buildings in the area for private ownership is gradually changing parts of the district. Chief industries are cotton spinning, dyeing, light engineering, stone quarries and farming.

EMPLOYMENT

The chief employment is in Textile Manufacture, Bleachworks, Dyeworks and Stone Quarries, Paintworks, Saw Mills and Farming.

Men employed at the Stone Quarries are subject to Silicosis. They undergo a medical examination periodically by Government Inspectors, and they get compensation if they are found to be suffering from Silicosis.

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

			Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	..	..	154	76	78	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, mid-1957:—
Illegitimate	..	..	4	1	3	
Total	..	..	<u>158</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>81</u>	Crude 13.6
						Adjusted 15.1
Stillbirths	..	..	4	2	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 24.7
Deaths	..	..	200	116	84	
						Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population:—
						Crude 17.2
						Adjusted 15.5

Deaths from puerperal causes:—								<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births</i>
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Total Maternity Mortality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>

Deaths of Infants under one year of age, 3 M. 3 F.

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births 31.6

Neo-Mortality:—

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age 3

Mortality rate per 1,000 live births 19

Mortality Rates per 1,000 est. population:—

Respiratory T.B. Nil

Malignant Neoplasms, etc. 2.15

(Items 10 to 15 incl., page 4)

Population: For:—
Birth Rate } 11,620
Death Rate }

Year	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
									Total		Neo-natal	
	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 population	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 population	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1958	158	13.6	200	17.2	4	24.7	Nil	Nil	5	31.6	3	19
1957	158	14.2	172	15.5	3	19	Nil	Nil	3	19	3	19
1956	155	14.1	189	17.2	2	13	Nil	Nil	1	6	1	6
1955	132	12.1	172	15.8	6	43	Nil	Nil	4	30	4	30
1954	136	12.5	192	17.6	2	14	Nil	Nil	4	29	2	15
1953	143	13.2	163	15.0	2	14	Nil	Nil	1	7	Nil	Nil
1952	120	11.1	174	16.0	4	32	Nil	Nil	5	42	3	25

The Registrar-General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which should be used when comparing the vital statistics of one area with another. The figures for this area are as follows:—

Adjusted { Death Rate (comparability factor, 0.89)
Live Birth Rate (comparability factor, 1.12)

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR
TURTON, LANCASHIRE AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Turton:—				
Average, 1953-1957	13.2	16.2	Nil	18.2
1958	13.6	17.2	Nil	31.6
Lancashire, 1958.. ..	16.1	12.85	0.45	25.6
England and Wales, 1958	16.4	11.7	0.43	22.5

CAUSE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

The following table shews the causes and sex distribution of deaths of Turton residents This information does not include non-civilian deaths.

Cause of Death							Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory							0	0
2. Tuberculosis, other							0	0
3. Syphlitic disease							0	0
4. Diphtheria							0	0
5. Whooping Cough							0	0
6. Meningococcal Infections							0	1

<i>Cause of Death</i>								<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
11.	„ „ lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
12.	„ „ breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
13.	„ „ uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	19
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhVa	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	1
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
All causes								116	84

There were 5 deaths of infants under one year of age, two more than last year. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 31.6 per 1,000 live births. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 22.5. The cause of deaths of the infants is given below.

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause of death</i>			
Male	30 mins.	..	..	..	Prematurity
Male	2 weeks	..	..	..	Encephalocoele
Female	4 days	..	..	..	Pnuemonia
Female	4 months	..	..	..	Bronchiolitis
Female	11 months	..	..	..	Adrenal failure and septicaemia

General Provision of Health Services in Turton

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These facilities are available at the following:—

Public Health Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Preston.

Public Health Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Bolton.

Melling & Ardern, Analytical Chemists, Hr. Broughton, Nr. Manchester.

Sputum examinations for Tuberculosis are still carried out by the Lancashire County Council under the Tuberculosis scheme.

The following specimens were examined during the year:—

	<i>Public Hlth Lab. M/c</i>	<i>Preston Lab.</i>	<i>Melling & Arden</i>	<i>Bolton</i>
Diphtheria Swabs: Throat	0	0	0	1
Nose	0	0	0	0
Dysentery and Typhoid—Fæces ..	0	0	0	6
Milk for T.B.	0	0	0	16
Milk for B.Coli	0	0	0	14
Milk for Br. Abortus	0	0	0	8
Water—Bacteriological	0	0	0	11
Chemical	0	0	3	5
Food Poisoning	0	0	0	3

AMBULANCE SERVICES

These services are now provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the local Health Authority (in this case the Lancashire County Council), who have made arrangements with the Bolton Corporation to serve the district.

The service will provide for the following types of cases:—

- (a) Emergency Services—That is to say, persons meeting with accidents or suffering from sudden illness wherever this may take place, and maternity patients.
- (b) Non urgent cases who require transport to hospital or from one hospital to another or to out patient departments and clinics, or from hospital to their homes, and cases of a similar nature.
- (c) Infectious cases—The ambulance service will convey to and from hospitals all patients suffering from infectious disease.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

From the 4th July, 1948, the hospitals were transferred to the control of the Minister of Health through Regional Hospital Boards. All hospitals are, therefore, available for the use of the district.

TUBERCULOSIS

Cases of Tuberculosis are admitted to various sanatoria under the Regional Hospital Board. This scheme is administered by that Board and the Lancashire County Council; and a close liaison is maintained between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Department.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the year 1958 (after correction subsequently made either by the notifying medical practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital). The table also includes particulars of the total deaths due to infectious diseases.

Disease	Cases notified and accepted										Total deaths
	Total cases at all ages	Years									
		Un-der 1	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	over 65	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	6	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, including Mem- branous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Para- typhoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding German Measles)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal).. .. .	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:—											
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malaria:—											
Contracted in this country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contracted abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	15	—	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	6

The following table gives the comparative incidence of Infectious Diseases (excluding tuberculosis) during the past five years:—

Disease	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Scarlet Fever	2	2	3	7	6
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	65	97	17	237	1
Whooping Cough	7	17	36	7	—
Acute Pneumonia	5	4	2	5	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:—					
Paralytic	—	3	—	2	—
Non Paralytic	—	1	2	1	—
Acute Polioencephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica.. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	3	2	1	1
Dysentery	7	18	2	1	2
TOTALS	88	146	65	261	15

Notified cases of Infectious Diseases during the year. Wards:—

Disease	Bel- mont	Egerton	Eagley	Bromley Cross	Brad- shaw	Edg- worth	Chapel- town	Total
Scarlet Fever	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	6
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Whooping Cough.. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tuberculosis:—								
Pulmonary	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	5
Non-Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Pneumonia.. ..	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	5
Poliomyelitis:—								
Paralytic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Paralytic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Puerperal Pyrexia.. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	1	4	6	4	4	0	20

DIPHTHERIA

There were no notified cases during the year, which means that there has been no notified case of diphtheria in the past seven years.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The scheme for immunising children up to 15 years is being vigorously proceeded with and under it the following children have been treated either at the various schools and Clinics, at the Council Offices, or at my surgery, and in this connection I appreciate very much the co-operation given by headmasters and teachers in the area, in making the scheme known.

During the year the following children were immunised with A.P.T.:—

Under 5 years	Between 5 and 15 years
157	14

In addition, 90 booster injections were given.

The maintenance of a high percentage is most desirable, and I hope that it may be kept by continuing to make the scheme and its benefits more widely known by advertising in every possible way and with the help of the Clinics and the Health Visitor.

DYSENTERY

In the year under review (1958) there were only 2 cases recorded. Both these cases were of a mild origin and negative stool samples were reported within a matter of 5 days.

TUBERCULOSIS

The new cases and mortality were as follows:—

Age Period				NEW CASES				DEATHS			
				Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-10	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-15	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-20	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-25	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-35	..	..	..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-45	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-55	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	..	..	..	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	..			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				<hr/> 3 2		<hr/> 0 0		<hr/> 0 0		<hr/> 0 0	
				<hr/> 5		<hr/> 0		<hr/> 0		<hr/> 0	

All cases of tuberculosis are visited. The houses and premises are inspected, the social and domiciliary conditions investigated and auxiliary assistance is given when necessary. Insanitary conditions are remedied if found.

The houses are fumigated when it is required and all necessary measures are taken in order to prevent the spreading of infection.

Pathological specimens which require bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The general health services available for the district are:—

Maternity and Child Welfare	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAYS, 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Walsh's Institute, Harwood. 2nd and 4th WEDNESDAYS in month, 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Belmont. 1st Monday in month, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS—FORTNIGHTLY, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAYS 10 a.m.—12 noon.
Ophthalmic Session	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. ALTERNATE FRIDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS, 10 a.m.—12 noon.
Orthopædic	The Mount, Station Road, Kearsley (by appointment).
Dental	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. THURSDAYS 10 a.m.—4 p.m.
Tuberculosis	Health Visitor (Tuberculosis): Mrs. H. Longson, 19/23, Darley Street, Farnworth.
Speech Therapy	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAY morning, 9 a.m.—12 noon (by appointment)
Audiometric Service	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. ALTERNATE MONDAYS

Hospital Services:—	Bolton Royal Infirmary. Tel. No. 5250.
(1) General	Bolton District General Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 5890.
(2) Infectious Diseases	Hulton Lane Isolation Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 3803. Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury. Tel. No. Bury 116.
(3) Maternity	Bolton District General Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 5890. Haslam Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 487. Havercroft Maternity Home, Victoria Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 268. Heaton Grange Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 3431.

Procedure for booking maternity accommodation is as follows:—

Bolton District Gen. Hospital	For persons not resident in Bolton, application must be made through the Divisional Health Offices, Leigh Road, Leigh.
Maternity Homes	Application must be made to the Sister in charge of the Home to which admission is desired, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m., Mondays to Fridays.

Out-patient Clinics:—

General	Bolton Royal Infirmary.—New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant and prior appointments must be made through the Appointments Office (Bolton 6789). 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Mondays to Fridays; 9 a.m. to 12 noon, Saturdays.
Tuberculosis	Civic Centre, Bolton.—Mondays to Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. (New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant).
Venereal Diseases Clinic:	Civic Centre, Bolton. MALES 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. each week day; 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. FEMALES Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Emergencies	Casualty Department, Bolton Royal Infirmary.
Ambulances	To obtain an ambulance ring BOLTON 3101 (Ambulance Station, Black Horse Street, Bolton).
Midwives	Mrs. G. Whittle, 262, Turton Road, Bradshaw. (Tel. No. Eagley 428).
District Nurses	Miss E. Ainsworth, 462, Darwen Road, Bromley Cross. Mrs. M. Oley, 75, Tottington Road, Harwood.
Health Visitor and School Nurse	Nurse Kay, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross.
Home and Domestic Helps	The Divisional Health Office, Leigh Road, Leigh.
Children's Officer	Mr. Fairclough, c/o 65, Seymour St., Radcliffe. Tel. Radcliffe 2909.
Registrar of Births and Deaths	Council Offices, Bromley Cross. Hours of attendance: MONDAY, and WEDNESDAY 10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. THURSDAY afternoon, 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. FRIDAY, 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Vaccination	Patient's own Doctor or Medical Officer of Health at the Council Offices, Bromley Cross—WEDNESDAYS, 11.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Diphtheria Immunisation	Patient's own Doctor or Medical Officer of Health, Health Department, Council Offices, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS 11.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

This Act gives local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. Where the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner certify that, in the case of a person to whom section 47 (1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, applies, it is necessary in their opinion that he should be removed without delay from the premises in which he is residing, an application for a removal order may be made immediately to the appropriate magistrates. Any order made under these provisions is valid for a period not exceeding three weeks.

There was no occasion to apply for a removal order during 1958.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager, 1958

COUNCIL OFFICES,
BROMLEY CROSS,
NEAR BOLTON.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Turton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1958.

The general form of Annual Reports does not vary from year to year but perusal of the report will shew the increasing volume of work undertaken in the Health and Housing Department. Much of it is statistical, but is the result of persistent effort on the part of all members of the staff.

There is of course a great deal of work done as Housing Manager on Council houses, and also in the valuation of property for loans for acquisition and repair, which does not appear as a subject for this Report.

I respectfully offer my apologies for the lateness of the report, which is due to circumstances beyond my control.

In conclusion, I would tender my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their unfailing support and kind consideration, and to the Officials who have given me their willing co-operation at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

WALTER L. WARDLE,

Public Health Inspector & Housing Manager.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is mainly secured from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks. It is of good quality, is a constant supply, and is sufficient in quantity for the parts of the district where the supply reaches.

There is occasional liability to lead solvency, due to the peaty character of the gathering ground. Samples are periodically submitted for analysis, and every possible precautionary method is adopted by the Bolton Corporation to maintain its purity.

The number of dwellings supplied from the public mains direct to the house is 3,932.

Fifteen houses in the Bradshaw district get their water from the Irwell Valley Water Board as they are situated near the Bury water mains.

The remainder are, at the moment, obliged to obtain their supply from shallow wells and springs. Some of these supplies, regarding quality and quantity, are good, but the majority are poor. Constant efforts are made to improve these private supplies.

SAMPLING (WATER)

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL

Samples were obtained for analysis and examination from private and public water supplies used for potable purposes at various premises in the district.

In one case, on sampling the well water to a farm house, samples proved to be unsatisfactory. The well was reconstructed, which proved satisfactory.

In a second case the piped private supply from a shallow well was found to be grossly polluted. The well and pipe lines were reconstructed which subsequently gave a satisfactory supply.

In a third case the well to a private house completely collapsed. This was abandoned and a new well and supply pipes constructed.

In other cases repair or renewal of supply lines have proved helpful and improved the quality.

With regard to the samples taken from the public mains, all the results proved to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewage from the Eagley and Egerton Wards was conveyed to the Eagley Sewage Works. These works have now ceased to function and the sewage taken by a main sewer for treatment at Bolton.

The sewage from Belmont Ward is conveyed to the Belmont Sewage Works, and treated by septic tanks and cinder filtration. These works are over 50 years old and require replacement with modern apparatus. Plans, however, have been submitted in which these works will be completely redesigned and rebuilt, but the decision as to commencement rests with the Regional Sewage Board. The works are normally capable of treating 21,469 gallons per day, the approximate yearly flow being 13 million gallons. It is hoped that this work is not too long delayed as the existing works are becoming steadily worse.

Routine inspection, testing, repair and reconstruction of the drainage and sewerage system within the district continues to be done. During the year many properties have been provided with modern drainage systems in lieu of insanitary privy middens, and obsolete types of pail closets.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The sanitary accommodation at the end of the year, so far as can be reasonably ascertained, consist of:—

3,859 fresh water closets	276 pail closets
443 waste water closets	4,161 galvanised ashbins
130 dry ashpits	170 privy middens
152 cesspools and septic tanks	16 trough closets

Some of the above cesspools are badly constructed and insanitary; efforts are being made to eradicate these and provide properly constructed septic tanks and filters.

The following is a list of the conversions and installations carried out during the year:—

	During 1958	During 1953/57
Privy closets to fresh water closets	10	35
Privy closets to pail closets	2	17
Waste water closets to fresh water closets	158	188
Pail closets to fresh water closets	6	33
Number of trough closets to fresh water closets	0	10
Houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	130	256

During the year 5 additional fresh water closets were provided in existing properties and 172 fixed in new houses.

Number of waste water closets found choked, 59.

The conversion of waste water closets and privies to fresh water closets has proceeded steadily, especially in the case of the waste water type. The abolition of privies presents a bigger problem as no sewers are available for connections to be made.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS

Total number of visits (including Housing) during 1958	2,409
Number of re visits	836
„ „ Inspections of Houses	599
„ „ „ „ Dairies	24
„ „ „ „ Schools	9
„ „ „ „ for Rats and Mice	123
„ „ „ „ of Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops	431
„ „ Visits re Drainage and Sewerage	121
„ „ „ „ Vermin	3
„ „ Inspections of Workshops, Factories	51
„ „ „ „ Restaurants, Kitchens and Bakehouses, etc.	42
„ „ „ „ Licensed Premises	18
„ „ „ „ Shops	17
„ „ „ „ Caravans	66
„ „ „ „ re Water Supplies	22
„ „ Visits re Foodstuffs	120
„ „ „ „ Tips and Refuse Disposal, etc.	147
„ „ „ „ Infectious Diseases	9
„ „ Rooms Disinfected	5
„ „ Complaints Investigated	126
„ „ Visits re Milk Sampling	35
„ „ „ „ Smoke Abatement	49
„ „ Miscellaneous Visits	91
„ „ Visits to Baths	66

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Periodical inspections when possible have been made of the Rivers and Streams for sources of pollution. No serious pollutions were found. Where required, inspections and visits are also made in conjunction with the Rivers Board Inspector.

SHOPS ACTS

Supervision of Shops to prevent breach of the provisions of the above Acts is exercised. During the year 18 inspections of all premises coming within the above Acts were made.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

In 1943 the Infestation Order came into force, and the Ministry of Food set up a Departmental Directorate of Infestation Control. This Order reinforced and extended the provisions of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, giving Local Authorities some financial assistance, but principally effecting a nation wide attack by scientific methods on rats and mice.

During the year under review investigation and disinfestation has proceeded steadily.

Two complete treatments of the Council's sewers, and three treatments of tips and buildings have been undertaken. The results corroborate the findings of previous years, namely, that the degree of infestation in the sewers is exceedingly small and occurs at storm overflows. This is probably due to the sewers being mainly of small bore and nearly always running at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bore.

SEWER TREATMENT

Treat- ment No.	Bait and poison used	No. of Manholes in system	No. of Manholes baited	Test baits	No. of poison takes	Estimated kill
1	Bread Mash and arsenious oxide..	265	141	5	37	86
2	Sausage rusks and zinc phosphide..	265	160	0	59	110
		530	301	5	96	196

Visits are also paid to private properties, business premises, farms, etc., for the purpose of eradicating rats and mice.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS—MICE. 30 premises visited and treated.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS—RATS

	Premises visited	Inspections	Treatments
Local authority	23	115	34
Private dwellings	214	382	75
Business premises	10	23	9
Agricultural property	31	60	—

The following shews the treatments carried out on the tips.

TREATMENT OF TIPS—RATS

Treatment No.	Bait and poison used	No. of points baited	Estimated kill
1	Sausage rusk and zinc phosphide	58	71
2	Sausage rusks and zinc phosphide	49	60
3	Bread mash and arsenic	180	145
		287	276

Poisonous gas was also used in the treatment of 49 holes or runs made by rats.

SUMMARY OF RATS KILLED

Sewer	196
Properties	151
Tips	276
Totals	623

Re-treatments will be vigorously proceeded with.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Smoke observations were taken during the year. Where excessive emissions of industrial smoke have been noticed the premises were visited and the Management interviewed. The chief cause at the present time is the use of unsuitable and poor quality fuel, combined with poor methods of stoking.

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, retain the previous statutory offence under the Public Health Act, 1936, whereby the emission of dense black smoke for a longer period than two minutes during a thirty minute observation constitutes an offence under the Clean Air Act, 1956. In addition the Regulations prescribe permitted maximum periods for the emission of dark smoke (shade Ringelmann No. 2) varying from 10 to 41 minutes per eight hours' observation, depending upon size of boiler plant and working conditions or any continuous emission of four minutes' dark smoke when soot blowing is not in progress.

Numerous visits continue to be made to boiler plants in connection with the implementation of the Clean Air Act and as a result a considerable amount of co-operation with combustion and plant engineers and boiler firemen has been maintained.

One certificate was issued under Section 3 of the Act for prior approval for the installation of new boiler plant.

Two certificates were issued for temporary exemption from Section 1 of the Act and to expire after a period of 9 months.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937—PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspection (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	1	11	12	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	2	71	34	6	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	82	46	8	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
		Found	Remedied	Referred		
				To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).. ..	7	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—						
(a) Insufficient	9	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	10	4	4	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	12	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	60	8	8	—	1	—

Notices of 6 outworkers have been received from Bolton Corporation Health Department during 1958 under the provisions of the Factory Act. These premises are suitable for the purpose, and are visited periodically.

TENTS AND VANS, ETC., USED AS DWELLINGS

During the year 15 applications were made under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to station movable dwellings in the area and 15 applications were granted subject to conditions. Five were removed voluntarily from the district.

Eleven of the caravans were stationed in this area previous to 1957 and the applications were for renewal of the licence. Four of the licences were for caravans newly sited in the area.

Inspections are made from time to time to ascertain if the conditions of licences are being complied with.

There were no cases of infectious disease notified or detected in any tent or van during the year.

Several camping sites have been utilized for short periods (Girl Guides and Scouts, etc.), and the sites so used are kept under observation.

THE SCHOOLS

There are 12 schools in the district which are periodically inspected. Water supply to all these schools is satisfactory but the closet accommodation to one of the schools is in need of conversion from the obsolete type at present in use to that of the modern fresh water closets.

These unsatisfactory arrangements have been brought to the notice of the Education Authorities concerned and work has been proposed to remedy these unsatisfactory conditions. At the time of writing this work is now in hand.

The milk delivered to the schools during 1958 was either tuberculin tested or pasteurised.

No school was closed during the year for infectious diseases.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There is a public swimming bath at Egerton owned by the Turton Urban District Council. The bath has a capacity of 24,000 gallons, which is filtered and chlorinated every four hours by Bell's filtration plant. The water is tested daily and sampled regularly. It is desirable to amend the dressing accommodation so as to attract more adult swimmers.

These baths are now regularly used by the Education Authorities for the school children during seven months of the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection and disposal of household and trade refuse is now carried out entirely by direct labour.

The abolition of ashpits, which are insanitary relics of the past, receives constant attention. During the year 130 bins have been provided in lieu of fixed receptacles.

Trade refuse from shops, works, etc., is collected for a nominal sum.

Refuse is tipped at certain sites in the district, such as disused quarries. These sites are fairly well removed from the nearest habitation.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1958, shewing a comparison for the years 1956 and 1957.

	1956	1957	1958
Dry ashpits emptied	617	552	504
Privy ashpits emptied	517	455	394
Cesspools	12	7	8
Ashbins emptied	113,784	117,909	150,429
Pails emptied	14,451	15,261	14,672
Trade waste:—			
Bins (fish, offal, etc.).. .. .	8	5	3
Miscellaneous waste removed ..	15 tons	10 tons	10 tons
Total refuse tipped	6,050 tons	6,502 tons	7,035 tons
Number of new bins issued	115	140	237
Number of new pails issued	24	32	24

SALVAGE OF MATERIALS

The continued demand for raw materials has rendered the salvage of all usable materials of the utmost importance, and in order to meet this urgent and vital need, every endeavour is now being made to recover, reclaim and market salvage materials without cost to the rate fund.

How far this is successful will be seen from the following figures:—

<i>Material</i>	<i>Weight collected</i>			<i>Sold for</i>		
	tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	84	14	0	540	14	3
Kitchen waste	44	17	0	168	11	1
Miscellaneous				31	0	0
TOTAL	128	14	0	£740	5	4
Expenses				240	5	6
Credit balance				£499	19	10

From 1948 to 1958 we have recovered and sold £7,442 of salvage, and which has shown a credit balance to the Council of £4,849. It will be realised that the demand for waste paper is constantly varying and at the present time this demand is less than the quantity being salvaged. Accordingly, the collections are being slightly curtailed.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

MILK, DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies Act, 1944, and the Milk (Special Designation) Act, 1949, became operative on the 1st October, 1949.

These Acts transferred the responsibility of clean milk production and the granting of designated milk licences from the local authority to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Local Authorities are left with the distribution side of milk only, including sampling for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Turton has always been a large milk producing area and the Health Committee have rightly encouraged the highest standards in dairy and cowshed construction and clean milk production, which has been helped by regular and personal contact with the farmers concerned by your Inspector.

Regarding the delivery of kits of milk, some farmers continued to use the open milk float in spite of the Regulations and did so until the district was declared a “specified area” under the Act of 1950 on 14 April, 1958.

Three suspected cases of Anthrax were not confirmed.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

There were no suspected cases notified during the year.

MILK SUPPLY

TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK

During the year there were no cases of tubercle bacilli found in the samples taken for examination.

Sixteen samples of milk were obtained and submitted for analysis to the Public Health Laboratory, Bolton, and all were found to be satisfactory.

I am indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Bolton, for the information that 18 samples of milk obtained in the Bolton area from farmers producing in Turton, were examined for B. Tuberculosis.

SCHOOL MILK

Twelve samples of milk were taken from the schools in the Turton area. These samples were examined and found to be free from B. Tuberculosis.

All the milk supplied to the schools is either tuberculin tested or pasteurised.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

Number of registered distributors operating from:—

(a) Own dairies in the district	.. ..	3
(b) Premises outside the district	.. ..	12

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

No. of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the local authority during 1958 in respect of:

(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949:		
“Tuberculin Tested” Milk..	.. ..	15

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949/53

No. of licences issued in respect of “Heat Treated” Milk:

Pasteurising plants	.. .. .	0
Sterilising plants	.. .. .	0
Retail distributors:		
(a) “Pasteurised”	.. .. .	17
(b) “Sterilised”	.. .. .	13

RAW MILK

Bacteriological examinations:—

No. of samples, 44. No. satisfactory, 44. Unsatisfactory, Nil.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are four private slaughterhouses in the district, which are distributed in the following wards:—

Bradshaw	Eagley	Edgworth	Egerton	Total
1	1	1	1	= 4

The Council has licensed four private slaughterhouses in order to allow some facilities in the area which is situate some miles distant from the nearest abattoir. Every animal killed is inspected, and the following carcasses, with all organs and offal, were seen and inspected:—

516 cattle other than cows; 2 cows; 2 calves; 1,372 sheep and lambs, and 27 pigs.

The following meat was condemned as being unfit for human consumption:—

263 lbs. liver and edible offal; 14 lbs. meat.

SWINE FEVER

There was one farm placed under restriction during the year. The affected pigs were disposed of by incineration and the premises disinfected.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

36 lbs. corned beef	48 lbs. gammon
40 lbs. minced beef	16 lbs. fish

During the year 162 visits were made to butchers' shops, miscellaneous food shops and food preparation premises which were found to be kept in conformity with Regulations.

SAMPLING, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

I give below details of samples obtained under the provisions of the above Act in the Urban District of Turton during 1958.

A total of 65 samples was obtained, consisting of 43 samples of milk (including 4 samples of Channel Islands Milk) and 21 others, comprising:—

36 lbs. corned beef	48 lbs. gammon
40 lbs. minced beef	16 lbs. fish
1 Glycerin of Borax	1 Rum
1 Penicillin Tablets B.P.	3 Bread
1 Treacle	2 Meat (canned)
3 Pickles	1 Pork sausages
2 Honey	1 Cheese
2 Ice-cream	1 Bacon
2 Whiskey	

All the samples were submitted to the County Analyst for analysis, who reported that, with the exception of the two samples of milk detailed below, all were genuine:—

<i>Type of sample</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 0.8 per cent. of extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
Milk	Fat 2.65%. Deficient 11.6% fat. Slightly low in solids-not-fat.	Vendor notified and further samples obtained.

FOOD PREMISES AND REGISTRATION

	<i>No.</i>
General grocers and provision dealers	53
Greengrocers and fruiterers	8
Fishmongers (all combined with other trades)	
Meat shops	29
Bakers and/or confectioners	38
Fried fish shops	6
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, etc.	23
Licensed premises, clubs, restaurants, etc.	38
Others	4

No. of food premises by type registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, or under local Acts:—

Fish and chip shops	6
Cooked meats	15
Ice cream	21

Food Poisoning

There were no notified cases of food poisoning during the year.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

There were no exclusions under the provisions of these regulations, from taking part in or handling in any way the milk production at a farm.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Activities during the year in this important sphere of public health work have accelerated due to the continued neglect of property repairs and the unwillingness of owners to carry out these repairs because of costs.

The tables below give particulars of action taken.

Number of houses of all classes.. ..	4,392
Number of council houses completed	0
Number of council flats completed ..	0
Number of private dwellings erected	150
Number of private flats erected.. ..	22

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	354
(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	408
2. Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. .. .	3
3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	278

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	256
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3. Action under Statutory Power during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice:

(a) By owners	23
(b) By local authority in default of owner	0

(b) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings accepted ..	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of formal or informal procedure	5

(c) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4. Housing Act, 1949—Improvement Grants:—

(a) (1) Number of Schemes submitted:

(a) By private individuals	47
(b) By the local authority	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses affected	47

(b) (1) Number of schemes approved:

(a) Of private individuals	44
(b) Of the local authority	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses affected	44
(3) Number of additional separate dwellings provided	0

(c) Work completed	56
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Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1949, is being administered in the district and 20 private properties have been made fit by the owners after loans have been advanced by the Council.

Approximately six years ago the Council made me responsible for the purposes of Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1949, in which moneys can be loaned for the repair, improvement, alteration, acquisition, construction and enlarging of houses and the conversion of buildings into houses; and some five years for the purposes of Section 20 (as amended) of the Housing Act, 1949, respecting grants towards the costs of approved modernisation of old property.

A great deal of work under these two headings has been accomplished which is having its effect on the re-housing programme by lessening the numbers of property which were considered as unfit for habitation.

Up to the time of writing 250 cases have been dealt with for grant aid, and 114 for loans under Section 4.

Rent Act, 1957

No. of applications received for issue of Certificate of disrepair ..	11
„ „ undertakings received from landlords	5
„ „ certificates issued	19
„ „ applications for revocation	11
„ „ certificates revoked	5

INSECT PESTS

Insect pests found in houses and other premises include many species. Advice and help in methods of control and extermination are given and insecticide, including D.D.T., is available.

DISINFESTATION (BED BUGS)

Particulars of action taken in 1958:—

No. of houses found to be infested:

(a) Council houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
(b) Other houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

No. of houses disinfested:

(a) Council houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
(b) Other houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs:

Stripping of wallpaper, thoroughly spraying walls and ceilings with insecticide. Repeated after seven days; bedsteads, springs, etc., treated with insecticide. All defective plaster hacked off and made good.

State name of fumigant or insecticide used and efficiency thereof:

Parafogs—D.D.T.
Killgercide, containing 5 per cent D.D.T.
Rodescu, containing 5 per cent D.D.T. and pyrethrum.

Method employed for ensuring that belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removed to Council houses:

Inspection of belongings and spraying as above if such were required.

Is work of disinfestation carried out by local authority or by a contractor?

- (a) By Council on their own property.
- (b) In other cases, owner or occupier is provided with material at cost or the work is done on signed order by the Council workmen. Advice is always given by the Public Health Inspector.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

The chief requirements of the district are, in my opinion:—

- (1) Provision of public conveniences at suitable points.
- (2) The paving and making good of back streets.
- (3) Clearance of the few remaining completely unfit houses.
- (4) Extension of water mains.
- (5) Making fit and bringing up to standard of the partially unfit house by wider use of the grant aid schemes.
- (6) Introduction of model byelaws covering the provision of heating or cooking appliances so as to burn smokeless fuels.
(Application has been made to the Ministry to apply this byelaw).
- (7) Abolition of the remaining W.W.C.s and privies.

